

1 killed, 10 injured in Tripoli clashes

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Security forces took up positions Friday in districts of this north Lebanese port where one person was killed and about 10 were injured in clashes between rival militias, security sources said. The clashes, which broke out Thursday for the second day, ended at midnight after negotiations. The city, Lebanon's second largest, was calm Friday morning. The fighting involved militiamen of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian "Popular Resistance" organisation. In Beirut, a committee of government officials and politicians trying to halt factional fighting in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut decided to implement a security plan there Saturday, state-run Beirut radio reported.

هكذا وصف الامم

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Actor-film maker dies at 75

PARIS (R) — Actor and film maker Jacques Tati who made the world laugh with comic masterpieces such as Mr. Hulot's Holidays died at his home near Paris Thursday night, French radio said Friday. He was 75. A tall gangling man who made physical awkwardness a trademark, Tati used comedy and satire as a vehicle. But his message was serious. Playtime, which he made in 1968 and which attacked the sterility of modern materialism, puzzled French audiences and marked the beginning of a decline in his reputation in France. But recently a new generation began to discover his films and to contribute to a revival in regard for him.

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Somalia will not attend OAU summit

MOGADISHU (R) — Somalia will not attend the forthcoming African Summit in Tripoli because of what it termed Libya's support for international terrorism and its interference in other countries' affairs, an official spokesman announced Friday. He said the Somali government decided to boycott the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), scheduled to take place on Nov. 23-26, at a meeting chaired by President Mohamed Siad Barre Thursday night. President Siad Barre gave the same reason for not attending the aborted OAU Summit in Tripoli last July, which failed to draw a quorum mainly through the presence of a delegation from the Polisario Front, fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

Western ambassadors to boycott Red Square parade

MOSCOW (R) — Ambassadors of most Western countries will boycott the Soviet Union's Red Square military parade on Sunday for the third straight year in protest at Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan. Western diplomats said the ambassadors of the United States and other NATO members, with the exception of Greece and Turkey, would send lower-ranking representatives to the Nov. 7 rally which marks the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The ambassadors of Japan and Australia will also stay away, diplomats said, but it was not immediately known if China would observe its traditional boycott of the rally, in view of recent talks on improving Sino-Soviet relations. Scandinavian sources said the ambassadors of NATO members Norway, Denmark and Iceland as well as neutral Sweden and Finland would be at the parade.

Kissinger criticises Reagan government

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Friday criticised the Reagan administration for its willingness to sell grain to the Soviet Union and its opposition to the Siberian natural gas pipeline into Western Europe. Dr. Kissinger, secretary of state under Republican Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, said in a New York speech that the present Republican administration's ban on exports for the pipeline was "incorrect." He said U.S. grain sales to Moscow "certainly give the Soviets something they should not have obtained." Dr. Kissinger said the Soviet Union could wage a successful conventional war in Western Europe and probably could take the entire continent. On the Middle East he said conditions for peace negotiations in the region had never been better but that Jordan had to participate in the peace process.

Reagan appoints new energy secretary

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Friday named Donald Hodel as his new energy secretary to replace the retiring James Edwards. The White House also said the president would continue to pursue his goal of abolishing the Energy Department and distributing its functions among other government agencies. Mr. Hodel, a former energy consultant, is now under-secretary of the Interior Department. He will have to be confirmed in his new post by the Senate.

Iraq downs Iranian plane

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said it downed an Iranian fighter plane in a dogfight Friday morning inside Iranian territory at the head of the Gulf. A military spokesman quoted by the official Iraq News Agency said the plane was seen exploding in the air over Khormuz, an inlet east of the Iranian oil town of Abadan. The air battle came after both sides in the 25-month-old Gulf war reported heavy fighting in a border area west of the Iranian city of Dezful.

King: Recognition of Israel contingent on Arab rights

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, in an interview with British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Television on Thursday, said that the acceptance of Israel as a state in the Middle East depends on its recognition of Arab people's rights, and that a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) conditional recognition of Israel may help the Palestinian cause.

In reply to a question on his recent talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the King said that the talks presented both with a chance, perhaps for the first time, to talk frankly and with clarity, and to work together closely. He said that Jordan and the PLO would continue to coordinate policies and that Jordan is still committed to the 1974 Rabat summit conference resolutions. Jordan would not talk on behalf of the Palestinians without a clear mandate from them and the Arab World, he added.

To a question on Palestinian self-determination, and whether the King thinks that Israel will accept the principle of an independent Palestinian state if the Palestinians make such a choice through a referendum in the West Bank, the King stressed that Israel has no right whatsoever to enforce

its will on the occupied territories. He added that the territories and people should have their sovereignty. Such was the case when the occupied Egyptian territories were returned to Egypt, and Resolution 242 specifies the inadmissibility of the seizure of other people's land by force, the King said. He added that he could not see why Israel should be allowed to interfere in matters concerning the future of the occupied territories.

On the Palestinians' future relationship with Jordan, the King said that he is not concerned with what the Israelis or Americans might want as with putting the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship in its right order — something which is important not only to the two peoples, but also to the region and to world peace. On peace proposals for the reg-

ion, the King said that the Fez Arab peace plan was based on the United Nation's General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, on the 1948 Partition plan, which called for the establishment of an Arab state as well as a Jewish one—Palestine and Israel. At the same time, President Reagan's initiative called for the opening of a dialogue on the Middle East conflict, the King pointed out. The Arab peace plan was in no way a response to the U.S. proposals, but crystallised what the Arabs believed was the basis for a just and durable peace in the region, the King added. The two main concerns for Jordan at the present stage, the King said, are the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, which is being worked out, and the removing of obstacles obstructing the path to a direct dialogue between the U.S. government and the PLO.

Whether the King has been able to get the Palestinians and the PLO to recognise Israel's existence in the region, the King replied that it is not up to him to convince Mr. Arafat to it, and added that the issue had been discussed, and it is for the PLO to act in a way to serve the Palestinian cause.

King Hussein said that he believes U.S. President Ronald Reagan is serious and determined about moving the Middle East peace process forward, but that there was a need to continue talks



to clarify points.

The King said that he believed there would be real peace in the area if Israel withdrew from the territories it occupied in 1967, but that ending the state of belligerency would come first.

Full text of the interview will be published in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

Bethlehem mayor fully supports Jordan-PLO rapprochement

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said Thursday that he fully supports the rapprochement which began last October between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and called for further Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation and coordination.

Mr. Freij, who ended a one-week visit to Jordan Friday, told the Jordan Times that the majority of people in the occupied West Bank strongly favour the arrival at an agreement between Jordan and the Palestinian leadership on a joint political framework that would link Jordan and the occupied territories.

He said that although there were some Palestinians in the West Bank who held that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state should precede discussions of the type of link this state should have with Jordan, most people were in favour of an agreement over a joint Jordanian-Palestinian framework as a prelude to negotiations with the U.S. because such an agreement would "facilitate negotiations."

He said that he did not believe such a detailed framework had been arrived at during talks between the Palestinian leadership and the Jordanian government in October.

"If such a detailed agreement on a joint Palestinian framework has been reached, we, at least, have not yet heard of it," he said.

He said that he fully supported U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace proposals because they represented the first step of its kind ever to be taken by the U.S. which carried the full authority of the U.S. president himself. Time, he added, was not on the side of the Palestinians in the occupied territories because Israel had already seized 50 per cent of the West Bank for settlement purposes.

The general feeling in the West Bank at present, he said, was that "anything that promises to ride up of Israeli occupation is acceptable."

Events in Lebanon last summer have proved that the Arabs do not have a military option open to them to regain the occupied territories, so that peaceful negotiations are the only option left, he said.

He added that the 8-point Arab summit Fez proposals were com-



Mr. Elias Freij

mendable and a good basis for peace theoretically, but he questioned its chances of being implemented.

"We want dialogue with anyone who will support us," he said and called for further Arab-U.S. dialogue.

"It has become essential following the visit of the seven-member Arab Follow-Up Committee to Washington that dialogue between Palestinians and Jordanians on the one hand and the U.S. on the other should get underway," he said.

Anani, Asfour inspect work at Sahab Industrial Estate

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Jawad Anani and Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour Thursday inspected works at Sahab Industrial Estate, the first stage of which is expected to be accomplished by mid-1983.

The two ministers listened to a briefing by Industrial Estates Corporation Director Dr. Faiz Suheimat on the project's progress, aimed at concentrating the highest number of industries possible in one area, to be provided with all the necessary services.

The new project occupies 2,500 dunums, and will be carried out on three stages, Dr. Suheimat said. The present stage includes the building of a vocational training centre, a polytechnic, a medical centre, in addition to 200 workshops employing 5,000 workers.

The second stage will be inaugurated in early 1984, after the

conclusion of studies and plans related to it, Dr. Suheimat added.

Investors are increasingly setting-up their enterprises in the area, as it helps save a good percentage of capital cost, in addition to time and effort. 17 per cent of the first-stage land has been rented for the construction of different industries. Applications for renting new parts are being studied, and the whole area is expected to have been covered by early 1980.

The project, carried out by a foreign company, employs 850 workers, 43 per cent of which are Jordanians.

The two ministers were accompanied through their inspection tour by Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, and the ministry's senior officials.

Pope beatifies Sister Angela

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Pope John Paul, in his most lavish spectacle so far in his 10-day visit to Spain, Friday beatified a nun who devoted her life to helping the poorest of the poor in Andalusia.

Southern Spain greeted the pontiff with flamenco dancers and castanets, and boy dancers from Seville cathedral performed one of the Roman Catholic Church's strangest rituals before the pontiff.

The Pope celebrated mass and beatified Sister Angela of the Cross before more than half a mil-

lion people congregated in the fairground which is the scene of Seville's annual spring Feria devoted to horses and dancing.

In his sermon, the Pope spoke about the poverty behind the romance of southern Spain when he recalled how Sister Angela and her nuns cared for impoverished peasant families who left the countryside to live in miserable hovels on the edge of the cities.

The pontiff officiated at an open-air altar decorated with one of Seville cathedral's finest silver altarpieces.

EEC president arrives today

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen, who is current chairman of the European Community Council of Ministers, will arrive in Amman from Lebanon Saturday for a three-day visit.

He will meet Saturday afternoon with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Sunday morning, he will meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, following which he will meet with

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. He is expected to be received by His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday afternoon.

The Jordan Times learned that the Danish foreign minister's talks with Jordanian officials will concentrate on U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace proposals and on Jordan's stand regarding these proposals.

Ready to meet Arafat

BEIRUT (R) — Uffe Elleman-Jensen, current president of the European Community (EEC) council of ministers, said Friday he

was ready to meet Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

But Mr. Elleman-Jensen, who is also Danish foreign minister, said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should make a gesture of goodwill towards Israel before its relations with the community could become closer.

Speaking at a news conference in Beirut, he indicated that the PLO should publicly recognise Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Elleman-Jensen is here to show the EEC's support for the Lebanese government,

U.S., French, Italian troops patrol E. Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S., French, and Italian troops backed up the Lebanese army in patrolling Christian east Beirut Friday in the bid to show that it, like predominantly Muslim west Beirut, is now under Lebanese government control.

East Beirut had been policed and largely administered by right-wing Christian militiamen since Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war and was largely untouched last summer by Israeli attacks on the Palestinian commandos in west Beirut.

After the commando evacuation the official Lebanese army searched west Beirut and found

tons of weapons and ammunition. It also arrested about 1,000 people.

East Beirut was not searched, provoking Muslim charges that the authorities were being one-sided.

But, with President Amin Gemayel trying to restore national unity, the army moved into east Beirut this week and established a symbolic presence as it set up roadblocks at key points.

The foreign troops of the three-nation peace force sent in small patrols to back them up. Local Christian militiamen agreed

to withdraw to their barracks.

However, these men of the "Lebanese Forces," the Christian military alliance, remained visible Friday, unarmed on principal streets and carrying U.S.-made M-16 assault rifles when guarding militia barracks.

The atmosphere was relaxed despite a warning from the militia radio Thursday that east Beirut should not establish close relations with the foreign troops.

Red-bellied French soldiers even took time off for a drink—of freshly-squeezed carrot juice from a roadside stall.

Amsterdam police storm tourist bureau, arrest Turks

AMSTERDAM (R) — A group of 10 unarmed Turkish youths occupied the Turkish Tourist Bureau in Amsterdam and seized two hostages Friday but were arrested by police after barely 90 minutes.

The Turks, aged from 14 to 20, said they were protesting against the proposed new Turkish constitution.

No one was hurt in the incident, which ended when armed plainclothes police burst into the building through doors and ground-floor windows.

The occupation at first worried Dutch police in view of this week's armed occupation of the Turkish consulate in Cologne. Left-wing Turkish gunmen held 70 people hostage there for 16 hours before surrendering Thursday to West German police. But police sources in Amsterdam said negotiations with the occupiers soon revealed they were unarmed and inexperienced.

The youths, who police said were likely to be charged with hostage-taking, claimed to belong to a small Turkish left-wing organisation called Devsol.

The two hostages were the director and an employee of the bureau, which is run by the Turkish government and stands on the

Herengracht, one of Amsterdam's main canals.

"The takeover was not violent and we hope it will end peacefully," a police spokesman said. "We have not yet decided whether to bring in the anti-terrorist squad."

The Turks said they belonged to Devsol, one of the more radical Turkish left-wing groups. Their action was to protest against the proposed new constitution in Turkey, they told police and journalists.

Police cordoned off the area around the Tourist Bureau on the Herengracht.

A woman employee of the bureau escaped during the takeover, which took place about midday.

Police said they were negotiating with the Turks by telephone. The occupiers were also addressing the crowd behind the police cordon with megaphones, eyewitnesses said.

There have been intermittent occupations of diplomatic and other foreign buildings in Amsterdam by protesters in the past few years, but they have ended peacefully after a few hours.

Armed Turks who took over the Turkish Consulate in Cologne fired in the air and caused several

injuries. They surrendered after 15 hours of negotiations.

The Tourist Bureau in Amsterdam is run by the Turkish government and is the responsibility of the Turkish embassy in The Hague.

Evren ends campaign

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military leader, Gen. Kenan Evren, Friday wound up an intensive campaign to drum up support for a new constitution expected to be approved in a national referendum on Sunday.

"For the sake of your future and for the sake of your children we want you to vote yes," Gen. Evren said in a radio and television address after a 12-day campaign during which he spoke in a dozen cities.

The proposed constitution is expected to receive a comfortable majority in the referendum, the first time Turks will have been to the polls since the 1980 military coup.

But the military authorities have taken no chances. They banned any campaigning for a no vote and barred criticism of Gen. Evren's speeches on the constitution as well as criticism of key

clauses in the document, which will automatically install Gen. Evren as president for seven years with wide powers to override a one-house parliament.

It will also set limits on personal liberties, curb trade unions, and allow Gen. Evren's four colleagues on the ruling National Security Council to remain in influential positions as presidential advisers.

The constitution, which opens the way for parliamentary elections promised by spring 1983, had been criticised by newspapers, politicians, trade unionists and academics who complained that it did not amount to full democracy.

But since rejection of the constitution could mean an indefinite extension of military rule, most predictions are for a 60 to 80 per cent vote in favour.

There have been no reports of violent protest in Turkey against the constitution, not even from left-wing groups which took over the Turkish Consulate in Cologne this week and the official Turkish Tourist Bureau in Amsterdam Friday.

Throughout his tour, Gen. Evren attacked opponents of the

Malaysian minister arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Malaysia's Minister of Interior and Deputy Prime Minister Dato Husa Halimah arrived in Amman Friday on a two-day visit. Mr. Halimah will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Ahmad Obeidat concerning cooperation between the two countries.

The Malaysian minister is accompanied by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary Mon Jaleudin, Hussein bin Mahmoud, a member of the Malaysian legislative council, Eid Al Khalid bin Mohammad Nasser, a mem-

ber of the Malaysian parliament in addition to senior officials from the Ministry of Interior.

The Malaysian delegation was received by Mr. Obeidat and Interior Under-Secretary Ahmad Al Aqileh, high-ranking officials of the Interior Ministry and Malaysian Honorary Consul in Jordan Abdul Hayy Mulla.

Later in the evening, Mr. Majali gave a dinner-party at his house in honour of the Malaysian minister. The dinner was attended by a number of senior Jordanian officials.

Odeh discusses arrangements for Fertiliser Complex

AMMAN (Petra) — The administrative council of Jordan Chemical Fertilisers Company, in a meeting held Thursday chaired by National Planning Council Chairman Hanna Odeh discussed es-

sential arrangements for the chemical fertiliser complex scheduled to open on Nov. 25.

The council also discussed progress of work in the fertiliser factory.

Egypt asks Israel to stop building settlements

CAIRO (R) — Egypt appealed to Israel Friday to halt its plans to build five more Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank, a foreign ministry statement said.

"The Israeli government should stop without delay these destructive policies and observe its obligations towards international law and United Nations resolutions," the statement issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

It described the plans, which were disclosed on Wednesday by Israeli Deputy Prime Minister and Housing Minister David Levy, as a new escalation of attempts to wreck the peace process in the Middle East.

"The plans are a desperate attempt to continue the Israeli scheme which is aimed at finishing off all legal rights of the Palestinian people," the statement said.

MENA also quoted Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali as saying the Israeli plans have dealt a new blow to President Reagan's peace proposals which called for a freeze on Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Ghali also called on the United States to take whatever measures it deemed suitable to stop what he called "damaging Israeli practices."

Mr. Reagan's peace initiative, announced last September, called for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Israel rejected the American proposal out of hand, saying it constituted a threat to its security.

Israel's latest settlement plans for the West Bank are expected to further strain the already cool re-

lations between Egypt and Israel, which signed a peace treaty in 1979.

The semi-official daily Al-Ahram quoted Dr. Ghali as saying Egypt would not resume the stalled talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy unless Jordan and the Palestinians join in.

The talks, aimed at granting autonomy to 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, have achieved little progress since they started more than three years ago.

They were provided for in the 1978 United States-sponsored Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

Israeli Deputy Agriculture Minister Michael Dekel said Friday that Israel regarded its settlements on the occupied Arab West Bank and Gaza as an integral part of its defence network and would build more despite international opposition.

Twenty new settlements would go up in the occupied areas by the middle of next year, he told reporters. A further 40 would be established by 1985, housing about 80,000 residents.

"There is nothing new in these plans, which we have announced time and time again," he said.

Israel has put up more than 100 settlements in which about 25,000 people live since Prime Minister Menachem Begin came to power in 1977.

The small centrist Shinui (change) Party called Friday for a halt in the settlement policy, saying it endangered Israeli relations with the United States and Egypt.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben Meir expressed surprise at the criticism.

Masri outlines public works programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri, chaired a meeting Thursday at the ministry to discuss the ministry's achievements in various programmes, and to outline future development projects. The meeting was attended by Ministry Under-Secretary Mutaz Al Bilbeisi, heads of ministry departments and directorates, in addition to a number of project engineers in the ministry.

Mr. Masri gave a detailed outline of the ministry's projects during the first stage—late 1980 to early 1981. Efforts mostly concentrated on revising past plans and restructuring organisational ministry works, the minister said. The second stage—started early

1982—has "witnessed the completion of all projects, revising old methods and replacing old ones by modernised scientific ones," he said.

As a ministry with technical requirements in the first place, supply of basic information regarding new projects, and collection of classified data have proved necessary for analysis processes that are to precede planning and programming of future ministry projects, Mr. Masri said.

Following up current works, together with administrative reorganisation, and the issuing of the new governmental works regulation included have marked the present stage, the minister added. The restructuring of administrative organisation has resulted in the setting-up of a general maintenance company, a concrete construction company, and a company for renting earth-moving equipment and machinery, in addition to the formulation of construction higher council regulations and specifying the council's responsibilities and power.

The third stage, the minister said, will mark adherence to laws and regulations, and reliance on specified data and information to guarantee effective overseeing and subtle planning and programming of future projects.

Decentralisation of ministry responsibilities will be taken into account, and further authorisation of specialised bodies and directorates will be observed, he said.

The ministry suffers a lack of specialised experience for the study, design and programming of ministry projects, Mr. Masri said and called upon all ministry engineers with qualifications for such specialised works to apply their abilities in the related field of work.

According to new ministry regulations, contractors will have to present their invoices for work completed in the current year according to a classified performance issued by the ministry, prior to Dec. 16, 1982.

Malhas delivers lecture on basic health services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas delivered a lecture Friday at the Islamic Hospital on the ministry's services to citizens and its role in the field of basic health care.

Dr. Malhas noted that the number of those who are currently studying medicine abroad is rapidly increasing.

Several officials of the Ministry of Health in addition to many doctors attended the lecture.

Mufti urges public role in development

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti Thursday said that the citizen's attitude "should extend from his own house and family to his neighbourhood, city and country."

In a lecture delivered at the House of Garden Club, Mrs. Mufti said that individual efforts should be organised into collective voluntary activity in the service of the community at both the official and public levels.

The club formed a committee aiming at drafting a plan to motivate voluntary activities.

Road accidents expected to go up in coming years

AMMAN (Petra) — Traffic Department Director Col. Ahmad Abul Saud said Thursday that road accidents are expected to increase in the coming five years.

Collision occupies the highest percentage in road accidents, followed by car run-overs and crashes, Col. Saud said. Pedestrians come first among the injured, passengers follow and drivers are the least affected, he said, adding that most accidents occur between 12 noon and four in the afternoon, and to a lesser extent between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

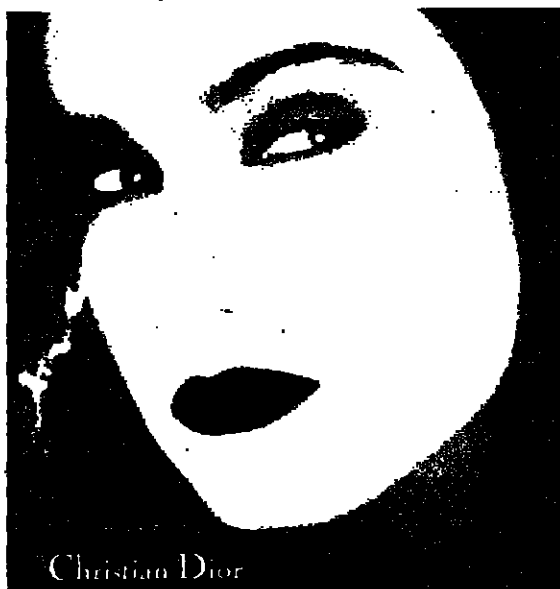
Flat, straight and one-way roads, particularly multi-lane ones, also witness road accidents, especially where there is a traffic-officer, Col. Saud said.

Five per cent of the accidents are caused by foreign drivers, while 10 per cent are originated by non-licensed drivers, he added.

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08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	Arabic Series
09:40	Wrestling
10:30	Arabic Play
11:25	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	French Programme
07:00	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Comedy
09:00	Doctor
09:30	Saturday Variety Show
10:00	News in English
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12:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Pink Time
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Bulletin
16:05	Instrumentals
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Special Feature
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Special Feature
18:30	Great Books of Islam
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Date with a Star
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Classical Concert
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Fast Spin
23:00	News Summary
23:05	Country Music
24:00	News Headlines, Sign Off

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VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English: News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: new words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* The French Film Week, at the Amman Chamber of Industry. Film on Face, a film by R. Enrie, at 8:30 p.m. Arabic subtitles.

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Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
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Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Middle East and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustazah, Jabal Lawleh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 20128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

POPULAR LIFE OF JORDAN MUSEUM: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lawleh-ch, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71351.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:34 Fajr
05:37 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:29 Dhuhur
14:21 'Asr
16:42 Maghreb
18:05 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:15	Cairo (EA)
06:30	Cairo (RJ)
06:55	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:35	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:50	Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
11:05	Abu Dhabi (SA)
14:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:00	Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:25	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:15	Cairo (RJ)
18:20	Athens (GA)
18:30	Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
00:05	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (EA)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:00	Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
07:45	Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:20	Athens (GA)
11:55	Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Madrid (RJ)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	73.2 / 75.6
Dutch guilder	131.3 / 131.7
Egyptian guinea	360 / 363.3
French franc	52.3 / 50.6
Iraqi dinar	631.6 / 642.5
Italian lire (for 100)	24.8 / 25
Japanese yen (for 100)	131 / 131.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1223.5 / 1223.9
Lebanese lira	84.7 / 85.5
Omani rial	1039 / 1050
Qatari riyal	99.3 / 100
Saudi riyal	105.3 / 105.7
Swedish crown	48.7 / 49
Swiss franc	165 / 166
Syrian lira	62.9 / 63.5
UAE dirham	98.6 / 99.2
U.S. sterling pound	608.7 / 612.4
U.S. dollar	363.5 / 365.5
W. German mark	141.7 / 142.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. In Aqaba, northerly moderate wind and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 23 / 23
Aqaba 14 / 30
Dahab 4 / 23
Jordan Valley 18 / 31

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 22, Aqaba 29, Humidity readings:
Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	20900-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56390-1
Electric Power Co.	56381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4
Aksh Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131-5
University Hospital	845845
Dar Al-Salam, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Mustashfi Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marks	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Hashim Said Mahmud (-)

GENERAL

Dr. Saleman Al Attari	74203
Al Salam pharmacy (24 hrs.)	36720
Barjawi pharmacy	36585
Qadiri pharmacy	669442
Al Kilani pharmacy	63064
Al Buri taxi	661028
Al Mada taxi	23038
Firas taxi	33427
Al Badri taxi	72018

IRBID

Dr. Hani Gharabeh	2927
Ibn Sina pharmacy	2615

ZARQA

Dr. Ghassan Al Faqih	86432
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JORDAN TELEVISION

Jordan Television	73111
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Radio Jordan

Ministry of Tourism	42311
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Hotel complaints

Hotel complaints	666412
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Price complaints

Price complaints	661176
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Telephone

Information	12
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Jordan and Middle East calls

Overseas calls	17
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Cable or telegram

Cable or telegram	18
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Repair service

Repair service	11
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MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.			
Apple (African)	240 / 206	Grapes (black)	300 / 250
Apple (American)	240 / 206	Grapefruit	250 / 200
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 250	Guava	250 / 200
Apple (Golden)	160 / 120	Lemon (local)	140 / 100
Apple (Japanese)	250 / 200	Mellow	60 / 40
Apple (Local)	250 / 200	Martow (large)	160 / 140
Apple (Sturken)	160 / 120	Mint (dry)	240 / 200
Banana	260 / 200	Onion (small)	380 / 200
Banana (Mukammal)	225 / 180	Onion (big)	100 / 80
Beans	280 / 240	Onion (green)	180 / 140
Bonani	210 / 180	Oranges	250 / 200
Cabbage	150 / 100	Oranges (Mandarin)	240 / 200
Carrot	180 / 150	Oranges (Shamouti)	140 / 100
Cauliflower (white)	160 / 120	Okra	440 / 380
Cucumber (large)	150 / 120	Pepper (Sweet)	250 / 200
Cucumber (small)	200 / 180	Pepper (Hot Green)	280 / 240
Eggplant (small)	180 / 140	Portulaca	150 / 120
Eggplant (large)	180 / 140	Spinach	180 / 150
Garlic	500 / 400	Tomatoes	180 / 120
Grapes	300 / 250	Turnip	140 / 100

NEWS

USSR commemorates 65th anniversary of October Revolution

Soviet ambassador praises ties with Jordan

AMMAN — The Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society last Wednesday celebrated the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution. During a ceremony held at the society's offices, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishanov praised ties between Jordan and his country and the "unity of our views." Following is the full text of the ambassador's speech:

"This year we celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the eve of another significant date—the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Both these historical events are closely connected with each other. Birth of the USSR is a result of the Great October victory which broke the chains of social and national oppression, inspired all the peoples of our country to independent historic creative work.

"The nations of the Soviet Union have seen for themselves that consolidating in one union multiplies their forces, speeds up social and economic development. It was clearly demonstrated in the period of industrialisation, agricultural collectivisation and cultural revolution. Shoulder to shoulder fraternal peoples courageously rose to the defence of their multinational motherland in the struggle against German fascism during the great patriotic war. All together they restored ruined in the war national economy. All together they solved giant tasks of the post-war five-year plans. And as a result, in the cause of the joint struggle for the defence of the fatherland and for comprehensive development of economy and culture a great fraternity of the working people and the feeling of a huge united family, indestructible friendship of the nations have shaped.

"History cannot name any other state which could have done so much in such a short period of time to comprehensive development of all nations and nationalities merged in it. Sixty years passed since the moment of the USSR foundation and all of them are marked by vigorous social and economic growth of the state. In 1981 the national income increased by 167 times than it was in 1922. The share of the USSR in international industrial production increased from one per cent in 1922 to 20 per cent nowadays.

"The economy of all Soviet republics steady grows in the friendly family of the nations. At present each union republic has its complex well-developed economy: "Strong power basis, advanced mechanical engineering, chemical industry, light and food industries equipped with up-to-date machinery. The industrial production of the USSR increased by 169 times in the period of Soviet power, in Belorussia—by 254 times, in Kazakhstan—by 256 times, in Moldavia—by 304 times, in Kirgizia—by 379 times and in Armenia—by 420 times.

"The Soviet system, socialism doesn't lead to the loss of national individual image of peoples, cultural peculiarities, traditions, but on the contrary rises these distinguishing features to the level when they can turn to be a property of many other peoples. It's well known that each republic has its own unique face, original national character. All the nations and nationalities of the USSR keep up their peculiarities, language, traditions. At the same time, Soviet people, no matter what their nationalities are, have much in common that unites them into a monolithic whole.

"Our multimillion and multinational Soviet people is concerned with peaceful creative work and the entire foreign policy of the Soviet state from the very beginning was devoted to struggle for peace, international security, establishing relations of friendship and cooperation among all countries of the world.

"Vivid evidence of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union is its new peaceful initiatives, which have been brought up in the speeches of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered in the Kremlin, Tashkent and Baku. These initiatives are aimed at elimination of the threat of nuclear war, further limitation of arms race as well as at the establishment of a just and durable peace in different regions,

including the Middle East.

"Everybody knows that the Soviet Union consistently stands for a comprehensive political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which would consider legitimate rights of all parties concerned and would base on well-known decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations.

"Soviet proposals on the Middle East settlement actually completely coincide with the principles worked out by the all-Arab summit conference in Fez. They don't hide any selfish advantages and they have no other aim than to reach a comprehensive solution based on withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the east part of Jerusalem, ensuring the right of the Palestinians for self-determination and establishment of their independent state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip under the leadership of the PLO and thus to turn the Middle East from a gunpowder barrel into a zone of peaceful coexistence of states and peoples. Our initiatives are aimed to relieve the hotbed of tension, existing in this region. They are not aimed at splitting Arabs, but at uniting them around the platform which goal is to eliminate consequences of the aggression and at the same time which answers the interests of independence, security and territorial integrity of all parties involved in the conflict. A special feature of the Soviet approach is that alongside with carefully balanced conditions of the settlement it points to the mechanism for its preparation that is an international conference on the Middle East problem.

"Energies devoted by the Soviet Union to reach such a solution of the conflict are an inalienable part of its consistent fight for elimination of the threat of war, deepening of the process of detente, for supporting peoples defending their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

"The Soviet Union considers peace to be the greatest all-human wealth. That's the reason for USSR readiness to cooperate actively with all peace-loving countries, with all peace-loving forces.

"Our President comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said recently that 'it's impossible to prevent the threat of a new world war, to achieve strengthening of detente and to spread it through all the continents of our universe only by one-sided efforts. To safeguard peace it needs now more than ever before collective actions of all states—big and small, of all peace-loving powers despite of their ideology and political convictions'.

"Care for peace and international cooperation is a subject of special attention in the Soviet Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Visits of His Majesty King Hussein to the USSR last and this year, his meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders showed the unity of our views in the struggle for peace and international security, for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the earliest curbing of Israeli aggression, for the defending of legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, for a wide development of bilateral mutually beneficial relations in all fields.

"It is my pleasure to stress that in the development of friendly relations between the USSR and Jordan, tendency for their further deepening and widening dominates. Fruitful cooperation between our countries is being realised on the basis of a number of agreements and protocols. Namely, one can mark successful action of agreements on economical and technical cooperation, on trade and airlines, on cultural, sport and scientific cooperation. Each year tens of Jordanian boys and girls go to study in Soviet universities and institutes. During the years of cooperation between our countries almost one thousand people became qualified in different professions and successfully work in different fields of Jordanian economy and culture. On the other hand, tens of Soviet girls and boys are training in Jordan in Arabic language and literature.

"There is a wide exchange of tourist groups, parliamentary, trade unions, sport, cultural and religious delegations between our countries. All this serves honourable cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries."



Rafik Nishanov

Soviet books exhibited

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Union's October Revolution, the Soviet Cultural Centre organised a book exhibition on Thursday.

The exhibition, which is organised annually, was opened by Director of the Education Department at the Ministry of Education Haidar Mahmoud.

Despite its relative modesty, the exhibition comprised a wide range of headings that included science, arts, literature, history and sports. A special section was dedicated to children's books, some of which were by famous Soviet writers such as Tolstol, Chekov and Dostoevsky. The books displayed were in Russian, Arabic, English as well as other languages of the Soviet republics.

Hassan: Israel pursues hegemonic policies

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Thursday that Israel is pursuing a hegemonic policy in the area through establishing an Israeli population majority in the occupied territories.

He pointed out that recent figures indicate that the annual birth rate of the West Bank population now stands at 4.4 per cent while the actual population increase is only 1.4 per cent. The reason for this discrepancy, he said, was that Israel is deliberately pressuring large numbers of West Bank residents to leave their homeland and the ultimate Israeli aim is tipping the population balance on the West Bank in its favour.

Speaking at the closing session of a two-day seminar on youth affairs at the Salt Community Col-

lege, Prince Hassan said that Israel's ultimate aim was to exercise hegemony over the occupied territories by "Balkanising" them and transforming them into a network of fragmented minority groups by concentrating on forcing Palestinians to leave for neighbouring Arab countries during the next three years. This, he said, would enable Israel to assert its control over the remaining Arab minority in the Hebron, Nablus and Jerusalem governorates.

Referring to a recent statement by Israeli Defence Minister Sha-

mir in which he described the area south of the Zarqa River as the site of a Palestinian state, he said that Israel was considering Balkanisation of the region in three areas: Gaza, southern Lebanon and the areas south of the Zarqa River in Jordan as a Palestinian state.

In the light of this situation, the regulation of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and "the reorganisation of the Jordanian home" must face the challenge of a race against time, he said.

Three main topics were discussed during Thursday's closing session of the seminar: democracy, the military institution and development.

Bar Association President Sulaiman delivered a paper entitled "Democracy Within the Fra-

mework of Justice and Law. Dr. Khalidoun Al Thaher spoke on democracy as applied to local administration in Jordan, and Mr. Ali Al Bashir delivered a paper on public freedoms.

A paper on the Military Institution and Compulsory Military Service was submitted by Mr. Hashem Al Qdah, and three papers on development were also delivered and discussed.

The first was delivered by Mr. Wahib Al Sha'er and examined some of Jordan's demographic aspects and women's participation in the workforce. The second, on youth's role in development, was submitted by Dr. Bassam Al Saket and a third on internal migration, mainly from rural to urban areas, was delivered by Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat.

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July 1982

Jordan Times

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After all, our destinies are interlinked; give room for a dialogue about Palestine

By Mohammad Tarbush

The writer is an investment banker based in Paris and a commentator on Middle East affairs. He wrote the article in reply to an article published on Oct. 14 by Mrs. Gula Cohen, member of the Israeli Knesset.

PARIS — If brute force is not to be the only rule in the Middle East, and if dialogue is ever to have its chance, then care will have to be taken with language. It is high time.

Theodor Herzl, the father of modern Zionism, wrote in 1895: "World history is nothing but noise, noise of arms and of advancing ideas. Men must put noise to use." Today, in 1982, a Palestinian may be excused for judging that Israeli propagandists have had their way for too long.

Writing on this page on Oct. 14, a member of the Knesset, Gula Cohen, continued to talk about Palestine, and if its people did not and do not exist. It is legitimate to question the good faith behind such language, and the willingness to coexist peacefully with us.

No, the evidence is that the Palestinian presence does not begin in the 7th century with Hijazi tribesmen subjugating the land of Israel, as the Zionist line pretends,

but that it goes back to 3000 B.C. and the Canaanites, the first known settlers in Palestine.

It was not Arabs but Romans who in 135 A.D. destroyed Jerusalem and killed or deported most of the Jews. And when Zionist immigrants started arriving in Palestine at the beginning of the present century, the country had a population of 700,000 owning 98 per cent of the land.

So soon after the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, to dismiss the 1948 Israeli massacre of Palestinians at Deir Yassin as a "battle" is a loud distortion of the documented truth. A member of the British investigating team, Richard Catling, reported that "sexual atrocities were committed by the attacking Jews; many young girls were raped and later slaughtered." Erskine Childers told in The Spectator how captured villagers were "paraded through Jewish quarters of Jerusalem to be spat upon, then released to tell their kin of the experience."

Mrs. Cohen justified the raid on the village of Deir Yassin by "too many violent attacks on Jews." Indeed there had been attacks.

A real threat

The context may be recalled. When Zionist immigrants arrived

to create a Jewish state in a country where Jewish ownership of land was a mere 2 per cent in 1918, their presence posed a real threat to the inhabitants. The process of settlement was characterised from the start by racial exclusivity.

Moshe Menahem, father of the violinist, Yehudi, wrote that he "could not stomach the daily preaching of our nation, our country, our birthplace" by our hypernationalistic, goyim-hating, Zionist Hebrew teachers. Not one of the students at the Gymnesia Herzlin was born in Arab Palestine. We all came to Palestine from Russia, Poland, Romania, Galicia, et cetera.

The hatred and contempt (for goyim — Arabs, on our case — was irrational and inhuman.)

The Palestinians had no place in Zionist plans. David Ben-Gurion said that "Israel is the country of the Jews and only of the Jews."

Such words were systematically translated into deeds.

In 1948, when the Deir Yassin massacre sent terrified civilians fleeing in the naive belief that they would return to their homes and lands at the end of the hostilities, Jewish ownership of what is now Israel was still only 5.6 per cent. But of the 370 kibbutzim and other settlements established between 1948 and 1953, 350 are on the sites of destroyed Arab vil-

lages, including Beit-Natif, my birthplace.

Honest Debate

If, as one still hears claimed, destruction, expulsion or oppression of Palestinians were not Zionist aims, questions suggest themselves for honest debate.

Why are the emergency and defence laws of 1945 and 1949 still in force, giving the state the right to detain civilians "for any reason whatsoever" for an unlimited period without trial and to expel them from the country and destroy or confiscate their property?

Why has Israel not heeded the United Nations, which since 1948 has called for the repatriation of Palestinian refugees? Why were 18,000 Palestinian homes destroyed during the first seven years of Israel's occupation of the West Bank?

Why was the water supply systematically expropriated from Palestinian farmers so, that by 1974, 50 per cent of the cultivated land in the Jewish sector was irrigated, compared to 5 per cent of the cultivated land in the Arab sector?

Why, 20 years after the creation of Israel, did 45 per cent of the Palestinian population still not have access to electricity, when no

Jewish settlement was without it? Why do Palestinian workers receive less than half the pay of Jews for the same work?

Why is a Jew from anywhere entitled to Israeli citizenship and residence, when my compatriots and I, whose ancestors inhabited Palestine for centuries, cannot share in that fundamental privilege?

Inter destiny

Can Palestinians be blamed for not having welcomed the arriving Zionist in their land?

Today there are more than 4 million of us dispersed around the world, active in all walks of life. We will not simply disappear. For better or for worse, then, our destiny has been interlocked with that of the Israelis, and the continuing conflict is of concern to all.

Many of us are willing to let bygones be bygones, and advocate the effective partition of Palestine between Jews and Palestinians.

But perhaps in their very reasonableness these moderate voices are the main threat to extremist Israeli politicians, who thus try to drown them out with distorted versions of history. It is the responsibility of friends of both sides to prevent that tactic from succeeding.

— International Herald Tribune.

The Arabs' open fight

THERE IS little doubt that if the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were to offer recognition of Israel today the Likud government would dismiss the offer as another assassination attempt against the life of the Jewish state. Such a move, however, would in all probability help strengthen the Palestinian cause, at least on the international level. But, as His Majesty King Hussein asserted in an interview with BBC Television two days ago, it is a question for the Palestinians to answer and all depends on the way the PLO leadership chooses to assess the situation.

Following the emergence of both the Arab and the Reagan peace plans for the Middle East, and in the aftermath of the invasion of Lebanon, Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, are now faced with difficult choices. In itself, the peace process—its dynamics and mechanisms—is not the least frightening. The time factor is also a big problem, and changing realities make it imperative that Arabs make up their mind on what they want and pursue it.

The Arab Nation does not lack men and

resources to fight Israel to the bitter end if there is no other choice. But all Arab countries, including the PLO, decided to give peace a chance through political negotiations and diplomacy when they met at the highest level in Morocco in September. For now, at least, they must continue to explore the options.

When the Palestine National Council (the Palestinian parliament in exile) meets in a few weeks time, there will be on its agenda a motion for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel. If adopted, the step will add momentum and increase opportunities for a peaceful resolution of the age-old Arab-Israeli conflict. We can be sure that Mr. Begin and his government will reject any thing short of complete Judaisation of the West Bank and Gaza, and hence we can expect that no move by the PLO, no matter how peaceful, will make them budge on the Palestine question. But it will benefit all Arabs and Palestinians to try, for to do our best for peace could never be evil. More importantly for now, perhaps, warmongers like Begin can be fought in the open.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hebron stands steadfast against Israeli pressure

Implementing a series of measures meant to exert increasing pressure on the West Bank and Gaza residents, the Israeli occupation authorities have launched a new campaign against Hebron. Instructions have been given to the Israeli-owned electricity company, that provides Hebron with electricity, to cut off the electric supply, under allegations that the city municipality has not paid energy bills.

The Israeli move comes after attempts at forcing Israeli settlers on the city inhabitants. Other pressures on municipal council members were exerted, to coerce them to cooperate with the occupation policies, or imperatively yield their resignations.

It seems the occupation authorities had in mind, when cutting off the electric supply, current, that this might agitate the city population against the municipal council, pressing the council members to hand in their resignations, and open the way for the appointment of a military governor, within the framework of the so-called civil administration.

Such a desired response by the authorities

seems to find no way to materialise, as the city inhabitants fully realise and are certainly aware of the fact that those who planned and executed the closure of electric supply lines to west Beirut, are the very same ones who are now playing the same game to terrorise Hebron, by jeopardising public services, blocking economic activities and rendering hospital services impossible, matters that are allegedly supposed to result in some political pressure on the municipal council.

Such a collective punishment as this being imposed on Hebron scarcely differs from Nazi practices, condemned unreservedly by the whole mankind. But it is also obvious that, despite all improvisations by the neo-Nazis, the people of the occupied territories tirelessly persist in staying on their soil, and defying the Israeli evacuation measures. Nevertheless, such practices definitely indicate that top priority in Palestinian and Arab efforts should be given to the liberation of the occupied territories. We send our heartfelt greetings to those defending Hebron, and all the steadfast people in the occupied territories.

Al Dustour: Together in gains as well as losses

In his interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television network, His Majesty King Hussein stressed two outstanding issues: Jordan's Arab affiliation and the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. The drive for restoring Arab rights is a sacred task, the King clarified, and Jordan's special ties with the Palestinian question are as old as its initiation as a state, and even go back to the days of the Great Arab Revolt. The Jordanians and the Palestinians are together in gains as well as in loss, the King said.

Such emphasis only reflects Jordan's awareness of Israel's plans aimed at the annexation of the Palestinian soil and the subjugation of the Palestinians.

The dangers of such Israeli plans not only threaten Palestinian land and people, but also exceed

them to Jordanian territory, and the very Arab entity of Jordan.

The Jordanians and Palestinians are imperatively called upon to confront together a crucial stage, during which Israel will do all in its power to expose the Palestinian rights and the existence and future of Jordan to preconceived destruction. Although the two peoples' Arab affiliation is beyond discussion, and against the background of Israel's tireless efforts to exert its hegemonic trends over the entirety of the Arab World, still, the time factor for us both, Palestinians and Jordanians, necessitates highest forms of coordination and joint action.

We are fully entitled to defend ourselves, and build a wall in the face of the Israeli hegemonic moves.

A fundamental shift in Soviet foreign policy?

By John Morrison
 Reuter

MOSCOW — A sharp rise in attacks by Soviet leaders against the United States and increasingly friendly overtures towards China have prompted speculation that Kremlin foreign policy is undergoing a fundamental shift.

A major speech to military leaders by President Leonid Brezhnev on Oct. 27, and an address two days later by his close associate, Konstantin Chernenko, have set foreign embassies in Moscow guessing about real Soviet intentions.

The thrust of both speeches was that Moscow now saw little hope of doing business with the Reagan administration and was prepared to wait until it had been replaced. Mr. Brezhnev avoided all mention of current arms control negotiations with the United States and warned that the Soviet Union must not lag behind in the arms race.

He linked the worsening of Soviet-American relations with hopes of a normalisation with China, where "new things" were emerging that Moscow could not ignore.

Mr. Chernenko, speaking in Tbilisi, rapped home the message by saying American leaders had failed the test of detente. If Washington continued its policies of "threats and diktat," then Moscow was strong enough to wait, he said.

Bluff

Some Western diplomats here

dismissed these remarks as bluff and an attempt by Mr. Brezhnev to "play the China card" in order to put pressure on the United States. They said the Soviet Union was still negotiating seriously with the United States on arms control in Geneva and added that headline statements from Kremlin were just propaganda aimed at domestic and foreign public opinion.

"It is just not true that the Russians have given up on this administration," a senior Western diplomat said. Supporters of this view said that, despite its distance for Mr. Reagan and his team, the Kremlin knew it had to reach a compromise with them if it were to have any hope of stalling the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe next year.

Other analysts here saw the Brezhnev speech as a turning point. "This is the most important Brezhnev speech since the 26th Party Congress (in Feb. 1981)," one Communist diplomat said.

He added that the key line in the Soviet leader's address was that "new questions" had arisen since the Congress which had to be solved without delay.

In Soviet political language, shifts of policy are never announced as such, so an acknowledgement that new questions had to be tackled amounts to a signal of changed direction. Analysts who saw the Brezhnev speech as a major shift cautioned that a change of priorities was more likely rather than dramatic about-turns.

Mending fences

For the past few weeks, all the signs here have been that the Kremlin's new priority was to mend fences with China, something that would give the Soviet Union much extra leverage in its dealings with the U.S.

By suddenly raising the level of attacks on the U.S. and being friendly towards China, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be signalling to Washington that Moscow had other options open to it on the world stage.

Simultaneously he appeared to be telling the Chinese that the Soviet Union's desire for reconciliation was serious. Some analysts here said Mr. Brezhnev might be trying to press for normalisation with China faster than the Chinese were prepared to move.

But others felt the normally cautious Soviet leader would be unlikely to stake his prestige on a risky opening to Peking without some private assurances that he would not be rebuffed.

"Nine-tenths of what is happening between the Soviets and the Chinese is going on below the surface," one commented. Mr. Brezhnev's tougher posture

towards Washington apparently reflected the judgement of Soviet experts on the U.S. that major changes in Mr. Reagan's policies were unlikely.

Until recently, the Kremlin cherished some hope that Mr. Reagan would be forced to soften his anti-Soviet policies by the mid-term election campaign and pressure from American public opinion and Washington's allies.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech seems to have put an end to a two-year debate in Moscow about whether the Reagan team would sooner or later be forced by reality to change course or was so deeply anti-Soviet that no change was likely.

The pessimists seemed to have won the argument in Moscow and to have advised the leadership that would be well advised to sit out the Reagan term.

One factor which appeared to have tipped the balance in Moscow's thinking was a speech that Mr. Reagan made to the British Parliament last June in which he predicted that Communism would end up on the ash-heap of history.

Though the speech won only brief attention in the West, Moscow has now taken it as a war-

enshed in U.S. policy-making and as the start of a "psychological war" to roll back Communism.

"That was a very ideological speech, and Mr. Reagan may have failed to understand just how seriously ideology is taken in Moscow," a Western diplomat said.

Mr. Reagan's "Psychological war" was the theme of a major conference of Communist Party ideologists in the provincial city of Tallinn in mid-October.

The keynote of the conference was that the ideological struggle between capitalism and communism was getting sharper and that the Soviet people had to be on their guard.

Despite the shift to a hardline stance against the U.S., the Kremlin was expected to continue stressing to European audiences the benefits of detente and cooperation.

Western diplomats said Moscow was far too sophisticated to give the Reagan administration a propaganda victory by breaking off arms control negotiations. This meant that the Geneva negotiations on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons would continue, but that Moscow would not count on their success.

Turkish constitution likely source of new tension

By Hugh Carnegie
 Reuter

ANKARA — Turks vote next Sunday for the first time since the 1980 military coup, on a new constitution which, if approved, will install head of state General Kenan Evren as president for seven years.

Few people doubt that the constitution will receive a comfortable majority in the referendum, giving the generals the mandate they want to ease Turkey back to elected government under a system they say will prevent any resurgence of the political violence that has plagued the country in the past.

But the constitution has come under a barrage of criticism since it was first drafted earlier this year and those opposed to it, though not allowed to campaign for a "no" vote, will be watching keenly to see how many voters reject the proposals. Perhaps with this in mind, General Evren launched an intensive campaign on Oct. 24 to rally support.

In daily speeches relayed on state radio and television, the general has belittled his way across the country haranguing critics of the proposals, vilifying former politicians for leading the country into anarchy and exhorting the

people to put their trust in him.

The 20.7 million registered voters have had plenty of opportunity to study the proposals as they have been widely debated in the national newspapers since publication of the initial draft in July.

This was debated and revised by the military-appointed national consultative assembly before being put to the ruling five-man National Security Council (NSC) for final alterations.

The finished document issued by the NSC earlier this month ran to 176 articles with 16 temporary clauses containing several crucial provisions covering the establishment of the new system.

Personal freedom curbed

The permanent articles included the following main points: — the head of state will be the president, elected for a seven-year term by the National Assembly, normally from the assembly.

— The one-house assembly's 400 members will be elected by general suffrage every five years.

— The president will appoint the prime minister, the chief of staff, the constitutional court, the state supervisory body (a kind of inner cabinet to advise the president), and the chief public prosecutor. He will also have the power to call elections and have a virtual veto of

parliamentary legislation.

— Personal and press freedoms can be curbed to protect public order and national integrity.

— Trade unions are banned from political activity or from Evren will automatically become the first president with veto powers over changes in the constitution.

They also proclaimed a 10-year ban from politics on former party leaders such as former Prime Ministers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, and barred all former members of parliament from positions of party leadership for five years.

The new constitution will replace that formulated in 1961 after a previous coup, which made the post of president largely ceremonial, vesting power in the prime minister who sat in the lower house of a two-chamber parliament. That constitution also enshrined more liberal provisions on personal rights. Some days after publishing their final version of the new constitution, the generals issued an order banning any criticism of the temporary articles and General Evren's campaign speeches, though allowing criticism of the permanent articles to continue until Nov. 4.

Some 50 leftists and rightists were arrested in Istanbul this

month for distributing anti-constitution material.

Until the new rules were issued, criticism had been fierce, from newspaper columnists to trade unionists and former politicians of both left and right. Their main complaints were that the constitution invested too much power in the hands of the president, diminishing parliament's role, and created potentially repressive restrictions of personal freedoms and the press.

One newspaper columnist, Oktay Eksi of the Daily Hurriyet, wrote: "The constitution restricts freedoms, distrusts individuals and is apprehensive about their participation in national government. Anyone who insists on calling this draft a democratic one ... is at the least in a state of unwarranted optimism."

His colleague Muntaz Soysal of Milliyet wrote: "The constitution will be the source of new tensions and unrest."

Opponents of it point out that if it were rejected in the referendum, there would only be an indefinite extension of military rule. "What we want is a 'no' vote of around 30 per cent to show them (the generals) they don't have a blank cheque," said one.

There have been no opinion polls but officials have circulated one million pamphlets and posters

"explaining" the constitution, stressing it aimed to ensure political violence did not recur and no more military coups were necessary.

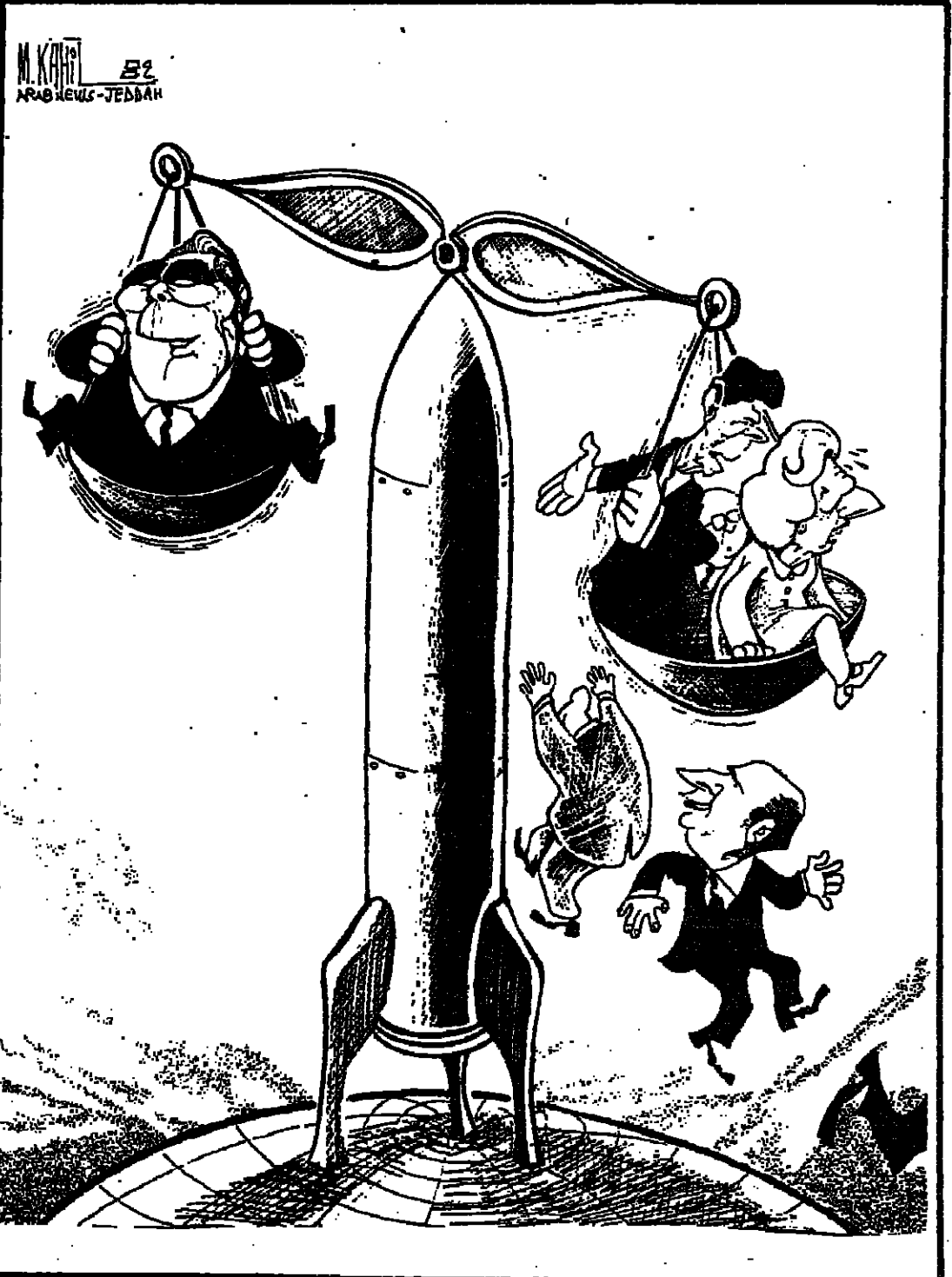
The Sept. 1980 takeover followed previous military interventions in government in 1960 and 1971 and was prompted by escalating violence in which up to 25 people were dying every day in bombings and shootings around Turkey.

Strong government was needed to prevent a return to such days but, General Evren said: "There is not one single member of the Turkish armed forces who wants to be a dictator."

On the basis that the constitution will be approved, attention has already begun to focus on the next stage in the return to elected government — the formation of political parties.

Old parties, dissolved after the coup, will not be allowed to reform but the new ones, expected to be allowed to form up early next year, are widely predicted to follow the same lines as before, with two left of centre and rightist parties.

Already potential leaders have been reported canvassing for support, their eyes fixed firmly on parliamentary elections promised by the generals for next autumn or spring 1984.



FEATURES

Will the Net pellets help to control growing population?

By Maryann Stoklosa
Reuter

NEW YORK — A team of doctors here is investigating a new method of birth control for women that requires only yearly attention and could do away with side effects associated with taking the pill.

Central to the study is a tiny time-release pellet — about the size of a grain of rice — that the doctors have been implanting

under the skin of volunteers. The doctors say the implants, which completely dissolve in body after about a year, when placed under the skin of the forearm could be "more advantageous to a patient's well being" than the birth control pill.

Currently, seven to eight million women in the United States use the pill as a contraceptive despite the fact that it has been associated by some medical studies with increased risk of cancer or circulatory problems.

The clinical study of the birth control implants, led by Dr. G.N. Gupta of the New York hospital-cornell medical centre, has the approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The doctors had sought FDA approval only for the implant device and not for the drug it releases because that substance is already widely used in pill form.

Pellet implanting

The implant pellet is a new method

of delivery of an already known substance, norethindrone (Net), a synthetic form of the hormone progesterin, which has been used in the United States for more than 20 years in birth control pills.

The doctors said a disadvantage of dispensing Net in pill form was that the dosage level swings to highs and lows in the bloodstream at different times of the day.

The peak dosage, which is higher than is actually needed for contraception, could cause symptoms

of discomfort and also side-effects in the patient, Dr. Robert Landesman, a spokesman for the team of doctors, said.

He said the level produced by the implant maintains a sustained dosage level "below the toxic level and above the level required for contraception."

Phase one of the clinical study was conducted on 10 women in New York, Texas, Chile, Brazil and Mexico. In phase one, Net pellets were implanted under the skin of the women, who had normal

reproduction cycles and normal blood pressure.

After collecting a blood sample per week from each volunteer, the doctors said that among the original 10 women in the study, "the Net pellet produced no significant reactions or side effects."

After using two pellets....

After seven months of using two pellets, a woman in the study became pregnant, so the doctors have decided to use three and four im-

plants during phase two of the study, which will be conducted over a year.

"In phase two we are looking for a release level of the dosage which will be ideal — which will produce no symptoms, provide contraception and which will prevent any toxic effects on the individual," Dr. Landesman said.

According to the doctors, phase two of the study will be carried out with three and four Net pellets per subject over a year in 15 fertile volunteers.

The doctors hope to establish the efficiency of the Net pellets as a contraceptive device and the duration of which three and four pellets will maintain a contraceptive level in the bloodstream.

Upon completion of phase two, the doctors will conduct phase three on a larger sample of volunteers who will be monitored less closely than those in the initial parts of the study.

The study will be submitted to the FDA for approval.

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SPORTS

Tough draw for Germans in UEFA Cup

ZURICH (R) — West German clubs, consistently successful in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup in recent years, were given a challenging third-round draw here Friday.

Kaiserslautern, beaten by eventual winners Gothenburg in last season's semifinals, were drawn against Sevilla of Spain. Cologne were paired with Italy's Roma and Bremen with Dundee United of Scotland.

Cologne will play the first leg of their tie at home on Nov. 24 while Kaiserslautern and Bremen must start with away matches on the same day. The return legs will be played on Dec. 8.

West German clubs have appeared in three of the last four UEFA finals, winning two of them, and despite Friday's ungenerous draw will remain confident they can make another good showing this time.

Cologne were particularly impressive in winning their second-round tie against Glasgow Rangers, beating the Scots 5-0 on Wednesday after losing the first leg 2-1.

The winners of the eight UEFA Cup third-round ties will go into the quarterfinal draw to be made here on Dec. 10. The quarterfinal pairings for the European Cup and Cup Winners' Cup, already reduced to eight teams, will also be made that day.

Cologne's World Cup striker Klaus Fischer, speaking in West Germany, described Roma as "attractive and difficult opponents."

The first leg in Cologne should be a sell-out although it's a pity Pierre Littbarski, Gerd Strack and Holger Willmer will be unavailable... We'll have to keep an eye on Falcao," the 33-year-old ex-international added.

Internationals Littbarski and Strack must miss the first leg following two yellow cards in this year's competition. Willmer will also be a spectator after his second leg sending-off against Rangers.

Willi Lemke, manager of Werder Bremen, said he expected a capacity 40,000 crowd for the second leg of his club's match against Dundee United but warned of underestimating the Scots.

Borussia Moenchengladbach did just that after a 2-0 home win over Dundee United in the second round last year—and were promptly savaged 5-0 in the return leg.

Hans-Peter Briegel, strong man of the Kaiserslautern defence, said of his club's draw against Sevilla: "I think it's important we are away for the first leg. The Spaniards can be beaten—after all we beat Real Madrid last year."

Navratilova battles to victory over West Germany's Hanika

GHENT, Belgium (R) — Martina Navratilova avenged one of her two singles defeats this year when she battled to a 6-4, 7-5 victory over West German Sylvia Hanika in the women's tennis match between the United States and Europe here Thursday night.

The victory helped the U.S. team draw level 3-3 at the halfway point of the four-day competition.

Wimbledon Champion Navratilova, ranked number one in the world, was made to fight all the way by the powerful German left-hander, who defeated her in New York last March.

Hanika led 5-3 in the second set and Navratilova had to save two set points before winning the last four games.

In the other singles match, France's Catherine Tanvier overwhelmed Betsy Nagelsen 6-0, 6-3. After a first set fraught with errors, Nagelsen's game picked up slightly but she never seriously challenged Tanvier.

Results (U.S. names first) Martina Navratilova beat Sylvia Hanika (West Germany) 6-4, 7-5. Betsy Nagelsen lost to Catherine Tanvier (France) 6-0, 6-3. Billie Jean King and Andrea Jaeger beat Bettina Bunge (West Germany) and Andrea Temesvari (Hungary) 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Cowans of England bowls a warning to Australia

PERTH (R) — England fast bowler Norman Cowans fired a warning a week before the Ashes test starts with a burst of four for six in 25 deliveries against Western Australia Friday.

Jamaican-born Cowans, who now looks certain to win his first cap in the opening test against Australia starting here next day, finished with four for 33 as the state team collapsed from 167 for one to 167 all out.

But Western Australia hit back by snapping up two wickets cheaply and England were 30 for two at the close of the first day of the four-day cricket tour match.

Cowans, 21 and on his first

and tour generated great pace on a green but sluggish pitch after captain Bob Willis won the toss and put the state side in to bat.

Cowans' spell in the second session started a slide in which seven wickets tumbled for 65 at one stage. Fellow quick bowlers Willis, who took three for 52, and Ian Botham, with two for 48, provided effective support.

Fast medium Derek Pringle made the initial breakthrough in a morning session interrupted for 20 minutes by a heavy shower when he sent back opener Bruce Laird for 11.

Cowans who played club cricket in Perth last season, began the slide when he trapped opener Graeme Wood lbw 31 with a fast delivery that beat the test left-hander.

Cowans then sent back Greg Shipperd for 20, Geoff Marsh without scoring and Ken Macleay for two in quick succession.

Botham continued the decline by dismissing Rod Marsh after Australia's wicketkeeper had struck 25 in 27 deliveries, while Willis bowled his counterpart Kim Hughes for 20 and also snapped up Bruce Yardley for eight.

Western Australia, who slumped from 58 for one to 123 for eight, managed a late flourish through a hard-hitting ninth wicket partnership of 43 in 40 minutes between Dennis Lillee, with 26, and Tom Hogan.

Lillee and fast medium Terry Alderman, Australia's leading wicket-takers in the Ashes series last year and who face England in next week's test, swiftly made inroads for the state team.

Amman Little League soccer season ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Little League Association concluded their soccer season Friday with the final Cup games for Juniors, Mids and Seniors groups. Results and game scores will be published Sunday.

30 thoroughbreds to run in Washington D.C. horse race

LAUREL, Maryland (R) — Five American and five foreign thoroughbreds, headed by the U.S.-owned French favorite April Run, will do battle Saturday in the 31st running of the Washington D.C. International horse race.

Joining April Run as foreign entries in the \$250,000 race over 1 1/2 miles are England's Awaad and Diamond Seal, Italy's Friendwood and Swedish entry Humbug, who had an excellent time getting here.

Humbug arrived at Laurel only Thursday night after a flight delay and having to undergo a routine blood test at Kennedy Airport. The sample was rushed to Iowa for testing and the result will not be known until shortly before the race.

U.S. entries are Majesty's Prince, second favorite at 7 to 2, Thunder Puddles, Pair of Deuces, Royal Roberto and Sprink.

Piquet hurt in practice for Australian race

MELBOURNE (R) — Ex-world Formula One Champion Nelson Piquet was slightly hurt when his car caught fire during practice Friday for Sunday's Australian Grand Prix here.

As the engine of the Brazilian

driver's Renault flared up, Piquet leapt out quickly and later said he had slightly twisted his ankle, but was otherwise unhurt.

Although the car's engine bay was damaged, his crew expected to have the vehicle ready for Saturday's final practice session to decide grid positions.

Meanwhile, France's Alain Prost was the fastest in practice with a best lap of 39.3 seconds. Compatriot Jacques Laffite was two-tenths slower, with Aus-

tralian John Smith one-tenth further back.

Australian Alan Jones, another former world champion, and Brazilian defending title-holder Roberto Moreno were among those 39.7 seconds.

Laffite's challenge to Prost was ending for the first time Friday, while Prost, who drove for Renault in this year's World Championship, had been practising all week.

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Tel. 842161, Mr. Moh'd Odeh

مكاتبنا في عمان

ECONOMY

Peru averts crisis

LIMA (R) — Peru acted swiftly and with foresight to avert a debt crisis this year but it still faces hazards in 1983, according to bankers here.

Along among debt-laden Latin American countries, Peru has already secured a credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this year. Anticipating balance of payments problems, it arranged a \$960 million, three-year accord in April.

Bankers praised the management of Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, who is also economy, finance and trade minister. "I'm quite satisfied with what Mr. Ulloa is doing," said one.

But although cautiously optimistic about Peru's ability to get through 1983 without refinancing any of its \$11 billion external debt, they noted a number of possible obstacles.

Chief among these is the fact that Peru will not meet at least one policy target set in the IMF accord. Political realities could temper government attempts to bring the economy back on track, bankers said.

The bankers also noted that Peru is counting on higher prices for minerals, chiefly copper, to increase its export earnings next

year. The prospect of a slow world recovery threatens that assumption.

A more immediate problem could be the foreign debts of loss-making state enterprises. The electricity, mining and steel organizations must refinance or roll over some \$200 million of short-term loans falling due within six months, central bank sources said.

Central Bank President Richard Webb told Reuters in an interview that Peru will suffer a budget deficit of just over six per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1982 compared with a 4.2 per cent target set in the IMF pact.

But he expected the fund to continue disbursing money, principally because it would be clear Peru was taking strong action to cut government spending.

Mr. Webb said Peru would need to borrow only a few hundred million dollars from commercial banks next year, and added: "I think Peru will have access to credit and will avoid a liquidity crisis."

He estimated Peru's total foreign borrowing requirements next year at one billion dollars and said the World Bank, the Inter-

american Development Bank and suppliers had already undertaken to provide about half of this.

This week Mr. Webb is in Washington to discuss a possible World Bank structural adjustment loan of up to \$200 million.

About \$1.1 billion of Peru's medium and long-term debt fall due next year, compared with \$895 million in 1982. Short-term debt, much of which would normally be rolled over, totalled \$1.82 billion on July 31, central bank figures show.

The central bank expects a current account deficit of about \$1.4 billion in 1983 compared with \$1.8 billion in 1982. Reserves excluding IMF loans, gold and silver, were \$930 million in mid-October against \$793 million at the end of 1981.

"I think Peru will scrape through 1983 without having to refinance," said one foreign banker.

Mr. Webb said Peru will miss the IMF budget deficit target for 1982 because of excess government spending on loss-making state firms, lower receipts from import duties due to a slow economy, and delays in removing subsidies, especially on rice and wheat.

Belgian government will act unilaterally to curb pay, try to boost employment

BRUSSELS (R) — The Belgian government, faced with the collapse of negotiations between industry and unions, said Friday that it would act unilaterally to curb pay and try to boost employment.

Talks between the government, the unions and industry on pay, working hours and the creation of new jobs broke down Thursday night after weeks of fruitless discussion.

The government wants to hold pay rises next year to seven per cent, less than an expected inflation rate of 8.5 per cent, to help firms to restore their profitability.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has also advocated cutting working hours in some sectors by five per cent to create 75,000 new jobs.

Belgium has one of the highest unemployment rates in the European Community but employers' representatives dug their heels in against what they saw as an attempt to impose shorter working hours.

"It is not by working less that we are going to solve the country's economic problems," Mr. Raymond Pulinckx, head of the federation of Belgian industry said Thursday night.

Union leaders said they would consider strike action and other ways of putting pressure on the government to act on their demands for obligatory cuts in working hours.

Political sources said Mr. Martens could have difficulty in getting support for this from his right-wing Liberal partners in Belgium's Social Christian-Liberal coalition.

Belgium has already been hit by strikes in public transport, where workers are protesting against cuts in services, and unions have called a nationwide strike in local transport services next week.

The prime minister said his government would start work Friday on a programme of measures to curb pay and boost employment. He left open the possibility of a

pact between employers and unions if they could still agree on their own but made clear that the government intended to act by decree if no such pact was forthcoming.

Special powers granted by parliament last winter allow the government until the end of this year to enforce economic policy measures without a parliamentary vote.

Striking bus drivers in Charleroi, south of Brussels, staged a protest at the local railway station Friday morning and blocked traffic for an hour. They withdrew without incident as gendarmes started to move in, local police said.

Public transport in Charleroi and other southern towns has been disrupted for the past few days by bus drivers protesting against planned spending cuts.

Local public transport trade unions have decided to intensify the protest movement next week with a nationwide, three-day strike starting on Monday.

France launches overseas food campaign

PARIS (R) — France is launching a campaign to sell more food abroad in the hope of reducing a rising deficit in its overall balance of trade.

French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson has said promoting food exports is a priority and will be one of the main areas to benefit from government aid.

She wants to resume sales of subsidised butter to the Soviet Union, sign long-term grain contracts with North Africa and find France a place in the Chinese food market.

France has already given China food import credits worth 700 million francs (\$98 million) and signed a three-year agreement with Moscow covering grain, sugar, maize, seeds, wheat flour and meat.

Mrs. Cresson hopes to organise more agricultural promotion fairs like one in Moscow last month and encourage French food firms to set up more subsidiaries abroad.

The aim is to offset part of an overall trade deficit forecast to rise to a record 100 billion francs (\$14 billion) by the end of the year.

But the French export campaign is likely to upset the United States and some members of the European Community.

Any increase in French agricultural exports is bound to cost the European Community more in the form of the farm export rebates which enable French traders to compete on a cheaper world market.

The rebates make up the difference between the guaranteed price paid to European farmers and the lower prices paid by importers outside the Community.

The United States has vehemently criticised the payments, saying they give European food producers an unfair advantage in traditionally American markets. Washington is expected to air its grievances at this month's ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva.

Mrs. Cresson argues that American farmers get as much in subsidies as their European competitors despite Washington's defence of free trade in farm products.

The U.S. last month announced a \$1.5 billion farm export package combining direct, interest-free credit with credit guarantees.

British and West Germany are also opposed to what they say are excessive subsidies to French farmers. So they are resisting French demand for long-term food export agreements with North African

countries.

Paris sees the accords as a way of ensuring export outlets, particularly for grain, whereas London and Bonn say they would institutionalise Common Market food subsidies and cost too much.

Another dispute is brewing over butter.

France has decided to block importation of 87,000 tonnes of butter from New Zealand next year unless its Community partners agree to allow the resumed sales of surplus European butter to Moscow, cut off after the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Mrs. Cresson says it is illogical

for the Community to 'buy large quantities of butter from outside while it refuses to sell its own mounting surplus of dairy products to the only major buyer now in the market.'

Britain and West Germany are unhappy about the political implications of selling it to Moscow at prices below those paid by European housewives.

But Paris is unlikely to be deterred by these objections, analysts and diplomats say.

"France seems to have a divine right to produce food and to sell it with Community subsidies," one diplomat commented.

As part of its drive France rec-

ently announced tax concessions for companies improving their export performance and government aid to help small companies make trade-linked investments.

Some of these measures could conflict with Common Market free trade rules and irritate France's Community partners further, the analysts say.

But it is not certain French efforts to step up food exports will make a serious contribution to reducing the overall trade deficit, they add.

They say, for example, that French hopes of selling Moscow three million tonnes of wheat a

year are optimistic because the Soviet prefer hard wheat to the softer French variety.

Another limiting factor is France's traditional practice of exporting unprocessed rather than processed foodstuffs.

And the value of the French agricultural surplus has fallen heavily this year, mainly because world sugar prices have slumped, France's earnings from grain, fruit and vegetables have dropped and imports of oilseeds and cereal substitutes have risen.

Economists have said the deficit will only be reduced significantly when French industry becomes more competitive.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed easier in quiet pre-weekend trading, with operators unwilling to open new positions ahead of the economic statement from the chancellor of the exchequer on Monday, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index fell 3.3 to 626.2.

Initial defensive marking down following the easier trend on Wall Street did not attract much selling interest, but an irregular trend developed afterwards.

The banking sector showed renewed weakness after advice from the Bank of England that banks should strengthen their capital bases, which would mean dividend cuts, dealers said.

Barclays Bank was 13p off at 383, Lloyds gave up 19p at 386 and Natwest shed 10p to 461. Minet Holdings, which is to be investigated by the board of directors for alleged irregularities, was 8p off at 98p having touched a low of 94.

Government bonds ended mixed in low volume with some book squaring noted. The 8 1/4 1985 treasury convertible stock made its debut at a 1/4 point discount but moved up to close 3/16 point up at 25-3/16 in the part paid form.

North Americans were mixed, golds declined and in irregular industrials. ICI closed 6p off at 330.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.6665/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2210/13	Canadian dollars
	2.5730/40	West German marks
	2.8000/15	Dutch guilders
	2.2220/35	Swiss francs
	49.81/83	Belgian francs
	7.2610/40	French francs
	1474.00/1475.00	Italian lire
	276.30/40	Japanese yen
	7.4880/4910	Swedish crowns
	7.2710/40	Norwegian crowns
	9.0240/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.50/422.50	U.S. dollars

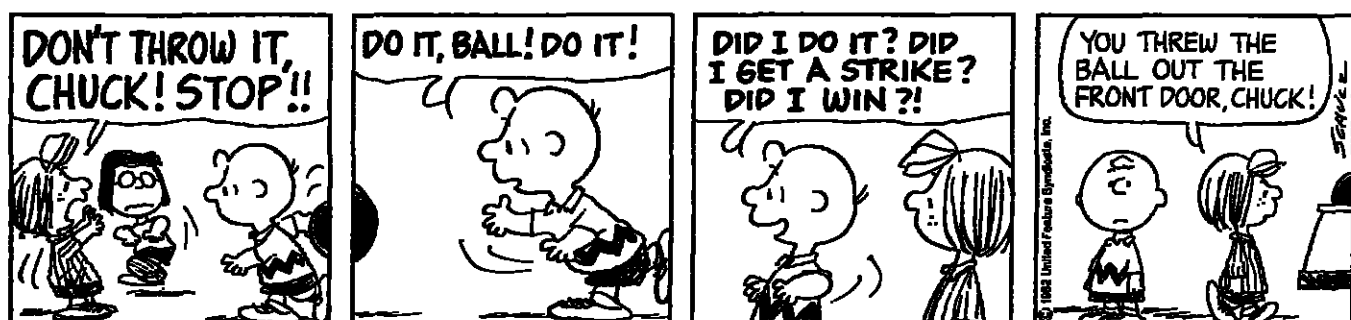
THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

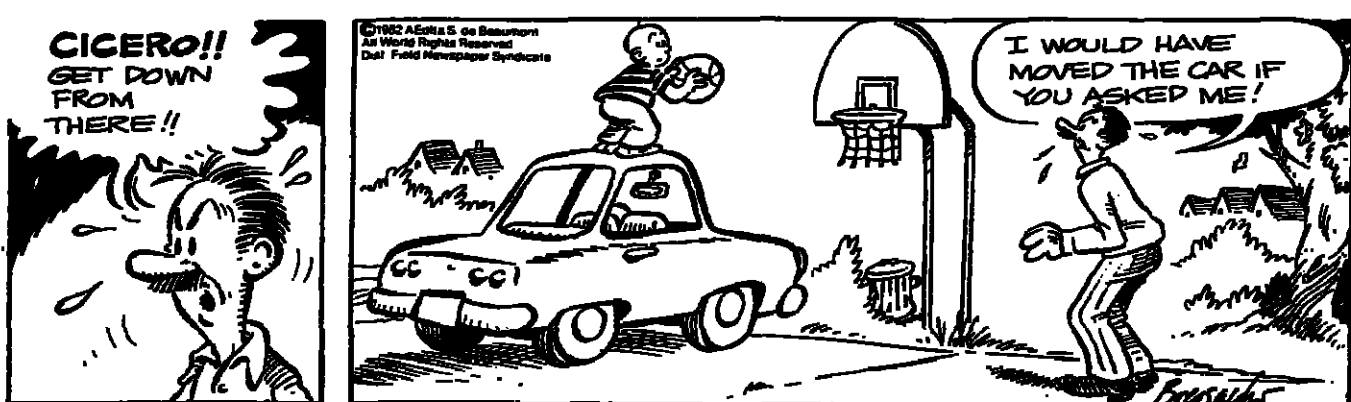


"I'm going shopping. Be thinking of ways to earn extra money."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is best for handling routine chores. Later you find a number of annoyances in effect. Try not to become involved in things you don't understand.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Tap your subconscious mind for the inspiration you need to solve fundamental problems. Strive for increased happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) There is an opportunity to bring good things into your life at this time. Contact outsiders for help you may need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle financial affairs in a sensible manner and gain benefits. Look over your property and make plans for improvement.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Talk over with experts just how you can advance more quickly in your chosen career. Be more expressive.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Instead of going out for pleasure, study and concentrate on a new project that is important to your future welfare.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Career matters may not work as you had expected so be more concerned with the personal side of life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Keep rooted to tasks at hand, but don't scatter your forces in wrong directions. Show that you are thoughtful and kind.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Obtain the information you need so that you can engage in new venture without delays. Benefits can be yours if you're alert.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact allies and work out a satisfactory agreement with them. Show increased devotion to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to the right sources for the information you need. Make plans to operate more efficiently in the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your monetary position carefully and steer clear of possible traps. Plan a fun evening and express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time to engage in favorite hobby with congenials. Social events can yield fine benefits but be careful of the costs.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have much ability and could even become famous if guided in the right direction. Teach not to be antagonistic to higher-ups. It is necessary that you provide your progeny with the finest education possible.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

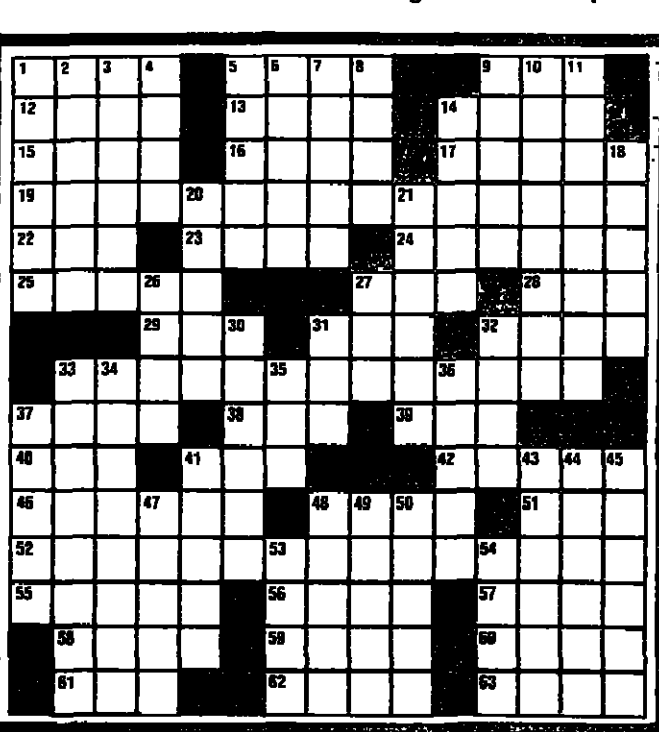
By Ruth N. Shultz

ACROSS	23 Broadway sign	42 "— Bulba"	14 Le Moko et al.
1 Edwardian et al.	24 Thatched	46 "— of Honey"	18 Hebrew feast
5 Winglike	25 Nub	48 — bien	20 Prefix for vert or duc
9 Like some packages	27 Household women	51 Fruit drink	21 Capra and Sinatra
12 Easter time	28 Jewelry: sl. abbr.	52 Beaten to the punch	26 Breads
13 Printing machine, for short	29 Time period: abbr.	55 Window	27 Address to an unknown guy
14 — de sole	31 Tabu	56 Burpkin	30 Hide
15 Words of understanding	32 Culture medium	57 Affected manner	31 Lad
16 Hap	33 30s dance tune	58 New York college	32 Emancipation
17 Merits	37 Angers	59 Guinness	33 Choral work
19 Launching spot	38 Rogers or Cohn	60 Arrow	34 Dental
22 French friend	39 Knightly title	61 Yoko —	35 Smoked salmon
	40 Periodical, for short	62 Animal skin	36 Japanese word part for skill
	41 Gender	63 Beatty and Rorem	37 Adult insect

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MAJIA	BEITS
COBARE	BAZAN
PARCHED	PASTURES
ELKS	PILAYE
DAI	DIABLO
NEBIA	LAIS
STRESSED	MASTERS
BEITS	ROINS
ATTITUDE	SEPTETTE
LAIS	TROT
CLAVE	MAJIA
AMA	GAITIE
BUILDING	HAILEY
DIABLO	DAINTY
ROINS	BEITS

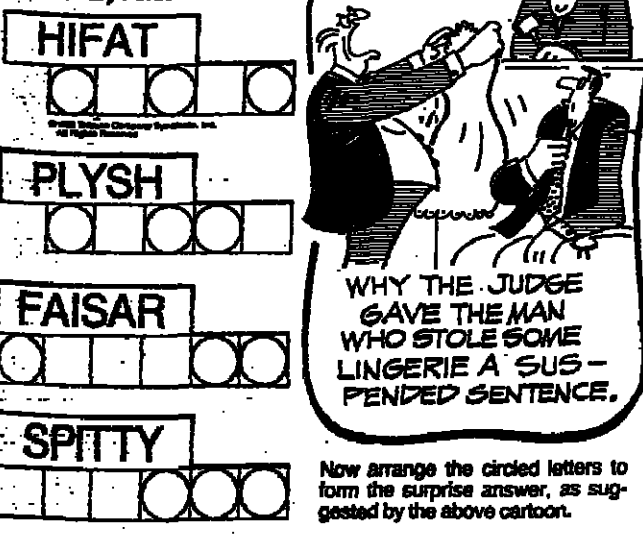
DOWN	1 Biblical prophet	41 Stone monument
2 Start again	3 Blood deficiency	44 Worshipped
4 — lively!	5 Solitary	47 Office aide
6 Jargon	7 Chekhov	48 Land's end, in olden times
8 Shelter	9 Norman	49 Dissenter
10 Pattern	11 Special headgear	50 Boot out
		53 Ensnare
		54 Principal



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: DINER STOOP BEHOLD HUMBLE
Answer: It was no walkover for the bride — THE THRESHOLD

